FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,
100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

MEDICAL.

DR. FALL, in the course of his professional pursuits, finding how little success attended his exertions in cases of Dropsy, was after some years observant practice, led to suspect the soundness of the pathology of that complaint—believing, that if the nature, seat and tendency of it were correctly apprehended, a *general* and *successful* practice would certainly have been established. Having become thus impressed, he gave himself up to the investigation of the subject, aided principally by his knowledge of the general sciences, of the human body, and some years constant practice, he believes himself now to have arrived at the correct knowledge of the *state of the system*, which operates as the *cause of Dropsy*, in its various forms. His views in this respect, are indeed entirely different from the scholastic theory of the cause of Dropsy, but perfectly pathological. He is more and more confirmed in his correctness, by the superior success which attends the application of medicine according to his principles. During the last seven or eight years, he has confined his practice exclusively to dropsical subjects, and had the satisfaction to see his intellectual efforts crowned with the most happy results, many cases during this period have been cured by his skill, of very, who were despaired of, both by friends and physicians, and are now living witnesses to the truth of what is here stated.

Having thus insulated with a remedy in his hand, which he believes, (and in this belief he is not alone) surpasses any thing known in the medical world for the cure of this distressing malady—he has thought proper, for his individual benefit, and the benefit of those who at any time labor under this disease, to exhibit his remedy to the world, in the form of Patent Medicine. In doing which, he makes no apology to offer or favor to ask, farther than simple justice. Believing that the remedy here exhibited, only requires to be faithfully applied to give unparalled satisfaction, he feels himself willing for it to stand or fall by its own merit.

For reference to the foregoing medicine, Dr. Fall has permission to refer to Gen. Putnam, of Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, who has expressed himself thus:

"We have known Dr. Fall's prescription for Dropsy used in many cases with *singular success*. As a powerful *diuretic*, so far as my observation extends, it has no *equal*. I believe it altogether the best remedy I have known for this distressing disease.
H. BRANHAM.

Milledgeville, 8th, 1833.

Dr. FALL, ELLIOTT, in connection with the above, it is proper to remark, that he has resided with Dr. Fall for the last two years—witnessed his success upon a number of persons, variously afflicted with dropsical effusions, with unexampled success, would most respectfully say to those who are now suffering under this disease, and have been unsuccessful to procure relief from other quarters, that he has the compound above referred to; and if they will apply to him, give it a fair trial, and are not materially benefitted, no charge will be made for the medicine or for services rendered. Dr. E. may be found at the Lafayette Hotel, where he has taken rooms. Individuals living at a considerable distance from Fayetteville, and who would like to procure the compound, can obtain a box with the accompanying directions, by enclosing the dollars in a letter, stating where it should be sent. From one to four boxes will be sufficient to effect a cure. Persons intending to apply, will have the goodness to do so without delay.
June 23, 1834. 90tf.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

WILLIAM WORTH KING, } *Petition for Partition.*
ex parte. }
REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, heirs at law of Michael King, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th day of June, 1834.
THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

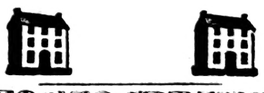
JENEY KING, } *Petition for Dower.*
ex. }
Heirs of MICHAEL KING. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Stephen King, Lemuel King and Wife Martha, are not inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for them to appear at the next Term of this Court to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th day of June, 1834.
THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by *John Walker Steam Boat*,
79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 16, 1834. 89tf.



SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE medicinal virtues of which have been tested by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception of Company on the 10th of June. Terms for Board, &c. as usual, viz:—Grown persons, $1 per day. Children and Servants, half price. Horses 75 cents per day.—A reasonable deduction will be made for families by the month.
ANN JOHNSON.
Shocco Springs, Warren Co. May 24, 1834.

N. B. There will be a BALL at the Springs on the 9th of July next. Great pains have been taken to procure Music for the occasion, and it will be such as is rarely heard in this section of country.
(87-5t.) A. J.

☞ The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Tarboro' Free Press, Elizabeth City Star, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Beacon will insert the above weekly, for five weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.
A. J.

HALL & JOHNSON
OFFER FOR SALE,
50 Hhds. N. Orleans, } SUGARS.
12 ditto St. Croix, }
10 ditto Porto Rico,
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, } IRON,
Hoop, Rod and Sheet }
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.
May 17, 1834. 89tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts	per lb
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale, " 25 to 500	3 "	"
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, May 14. 85tf

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase Cotton GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent per annum for cash. I also offer my PLANTATION for sale on accommodating terms. It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence, a Grist Mill, 2 Cotton Gins, new Press, Store Houses, Dwelling Houses, and Barns in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.
JNO. W. POWELL.
Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. June 1834 } 88 3m.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

Notice.

THE Firm of WILLISTON & DEMING is dissolved by limitation. The junior Partner is authorized to receive all debts due the Firm, and grant discharges.
WM. H. WILLISTON,
GURDON DEMING.

All persons holding claims belonging to me, and all persons owing me, are requested to pay the same to Gurdon Deming, Esq.
WM. H. WILLISTON.
Fayetteville, June 10, 1834. 89 3w.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 9, 1834. 88tf.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.
June 2. 87tf.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 9, 1834. 88tf.

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to housework, and another a good size for a nurse or waiter, also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.
June 2, 1834. 87tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
1st Class—High and Low System.
TO BE DRAWN AT SALISBURY,
On the 10th day of July.
STEVENSON & POINTS.
CAPITAL, $3,000!

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$3,000	is	$3,000
5	" of	1,000	is	5,000
4	" of	500	is	2,000
5	" of	300	is	1,500
10	" of	200	is	2,000
50	" of	100	is	5,000
60	" of	50	is	3,000
100	" of	20	is	2,000
250	" of	10	is	2,500
20,000	" of	4 70	is	94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to $120,000

☞*MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!*
Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves..... 2
Quarters..... 1

Mode of Drawing:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4 70 in another; they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of $4 70 to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3,000. The prizes of $4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per centum.

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of
Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 17, 1834. 87-td.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.
CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

FEVER AND AGUE

Cured in every instance by the use of the Genuine
"Rowand's Tonic Mixture,"
TO WHICH ALREADY MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

IN consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for *Fever and Ague*, or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Mr. E. J. HALE has been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture.
Signed JOHN R. ROWAND, *Proprietor.*

☞The above Medicine, price $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen, together with the ANTI-COSTIVE PILLS, price 25 cents per box, for sale by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c.

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
May 20, 1834.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.
Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

CONGRESS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY—Concluded.

E. Porter and Co. are contractors for carrying the mail from Staunton, in Virginia, to Catlettsburgh, Kentucky, three times a week, in four horse post coaches, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the 31st of December, 1834, at an annual compensation of $7,566

On this contract, legal and regular in its inception, are engrafted extra allowance compensation for extension of private contracts to the enormous yearly sum of $18,156.

It seems that a person by the name of Rhodes undertook to carry the mail from New Orleans to Mobile, but failed and gave up the contract. Afterwards Messrs. Stocton and Stokes, James Reeside, and Avery and Porter, undertook to carry the mail on the same route, three times a week in steam boats, for twenty-five thousand dollars a year.—They also failed to comply, and their contract was also given up. Edwin Porter then undertook, by private agreement with the department, to carry the mail daily on that route in steamboats for four years, at forty thousand dollars a year, which agreement is still subsisting. Within the last year there were one hundred and fifty failures on this improved line, for which the contractor says he is fined on the books of the department, six thousand eight hundred dollars, yet no part of this sum appears to have been retained out of his pay. On the contrary, he was permitted to overdraw very largely, and his draft for twenty thousand dollars, accepted by the Postmaster General, and not yet paid, was discounted some time since at New Orleans, to enable him to raise money to go on with the contract, which was likely to fail by the unskilfulness and inefficiency of his agent. This contractor, Edwin Porter, is also the borrower of a large sum of money of Obadiah B. Brown—three thousand five hundred dollars early in the year 1832, and four thousand five hundred dollars in November, 1833, making an aggregate loan of eight thousand dollars.

The waste of money on this contract is enormous. The nett proceeds of all the postages in the city of New Orleans, and the town of Mobile, are hardly sufficient to sustain it. The law has been violated by entering into a contract to get up a steamboat line for the transportation of the mail without any regard to legal restrictions. It was violated by the department when it entered into a contract for the transportation of the mail without an advertisement inviting public competition.—And there is another feature in this and some other cases which your committee have examined, which, in their opinion, is deserving of the most decisive condemnation. It is the blending and connecting the fiscal affairs of the department with those of individual contractors. Thus, while advancing its funds, and lending its credit to this individual to enable him to repair his errors and carry on his contract, the department itself did, in several cases, call in the aid of other contractors to assist it in raising money to pay its ordinary and current expenses. Two instances of this kind are stated in the testimony of James Reeside. About two years ago, he drew a draft of six thousand dollars at the request of the department, and for its use, and got it negotiated at the Western Bank of Philadelphia; and some time last winter he "arranged" ten thousand dollars through the assistant postmaster at New York, for the use of the department. No other cases of the like kind are distinctly in evidence before the committee, but, from general information, they believe the practice to have prevailed to a considerable extent.—Your committee condemn this practice most decisively. In their opinion, it is placing the department in an improper and injurious connection with individuals. As a matter of mere prudence, independently of the question of power, it should neither venture its own money or plight its credit, to sustain any individual, much less should it ask pecuniary assistance of its contractors to enable it to keep up its credit. Those contractors should be required to do their duty, and they should be asked for nothing more. Favors are expected to be reciprocal, and if the department ask and receive them, it cannot deny when something is asked in return. But the department has placed itself in this undignified relation with its contractors. It has become the acceptor for one to enable him to sustain his credit and carry on his contract; and it has become the debtor to another for his name to enable it to raise money to answer its own pressing necessities. The relations in which it is thus involved are partly the cause and partly the consequence of its present insolvent condition. The individuals who, variously connected and combined, hold extravagant private contracts, and who receive extra allowances, which exhaust the revenues of whole States, are the same who lend their credit to keep up the credit of the department—who furnish funds to pay off the debts and relieve the embarrassments of its chief officer—who advance large sums of money to enable another of its officers to purchase real estate "at a reduced price"—and who send presents of choice wines to furnish the tables of both.

William Smith is the contractor for carrying the mail from Washington city to Lynchburg,* two hundred miles, three times a week, in four-horse post coaches, at the yearly compensation of $6,000

He was allowed for two changes of schedule, the propriety and utility of which is not shown, 800
dollars and 300 dollars, 1,100
For a daily mail from Washington to Warrenton, fifty-two miles 1,200
A daily mail from Warrenton to Orange court-house, forty-four miles, 1,600
And a daily mail from Orange court-house to Lynchburg, one hundred and six miles, 4,000

Making an extra allowance yearly of $7,900
The four additional trips per week were relinquished on the 1st December, 1833, in consequence of the insolvency of the department, and there was deducted from the extra allowance 4,900

Leaving for no known increase of service the yearly allowance of 3,000
If we admit the change of schedule to be a meritorious cause for the allowance of 1,100
The contractor is, in that case, released from all his additional trips, for which he was allowed 6,800 dollars, and his compensation is reduced in consequence of it but 4,900 leaving him an additional yearly allowance of 1,900
For which no service whatever is rendered.

There is also an extra allowance of nine hundred and seventy five dollars made to Wm. Smith,† for an extension of his line from Dobson's ⋈ roads to Lexington, North Carolina. Prior to this arrangement, this mail went on the route from Dobson's ⋈ roads to Salem, and from Salem to Lexington, which increased his distance only 7 miles, passing through a very flourishing town. This extension, as it is called, was therefore wholly useless, except so far as it served the convenience of the contractor, and enabled him to draw off upon his newly adjusted line the passengers which had theretofore gone upon the old line of Peck & Welford. It does not touch a single post office in the 25 miles which is not also passed on the regular mail route established by law.

The extra allowances made on this route of William Smith,‡ from Washington until it unites with the route of Peck and Welford, at Lexington, N. C. was 8,875 dollars, as stated in the report of the 3d of March, 1834. The true sum is believed to be larger, but taking that to be the actual amount, the *extra allowances* exceed the whole nett proceeds of postages on that line from Alexandria, where it first diverges from the line of Stockton & Co. to Lexington, where it unites with the line of Peck and Welford, by more than 2,000 dollars, including all the postages of the large towns of Warren, Charlottsville and Lynchburg.

E. P. Johnson is the contractor for carrying the mail on several routes in Indiana, numbered 11, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, and 41, from the 1st of January, 1830, to the 31st of December, 1833, at a yearly compensation of 3,300 dollars. There are no less than *eighteen* different modifications and additions to this single contract, for which he receives in the aggregate yearly 14,502 dollars 18 cents, in addition to what he receives by contract—amounting in the four years to 58,008 dollars 72 cents; and all this by private arrangement, without advertisement or competition.

The nett amount of postages received in the State of Indiana, according to the report of the Postmaster General, on the 28th of February, 1831, was 9,609 dollars 67 cents, falling short by 4,892 dollars 51 cents of paying the yearly *extra allowance* on this single contract. The increase of the postages during the continuance of the contract will not, in all probability, bring up the receipts to a sum sufficient to discharge these extra allowances in the four years by the nett proceeds of postages for the same four years in the whole State.

E. P. Johnson, John Hutchins, Joseph H. Hough, William Henry, and J. G. Chiles, are stated in the report of the Postmaster General of the 18th of April, 1832, (Doc. 212, p. 22,) as contractors for carrying the mail from Maysville to Louisville daily; from Frankford to Nashville three times a week; from Louisville to Nashville six times a week; and from Lexington to Bean station six times a week, in four horse post coaches, at the annual compensation of 37,760 dollars.

Your committee called for the bids pursuant to which this contract was made, and they find those that are marked accepted as follows:

1731. From Maysville to Louisville daily, in four horse post coaches, one hundred and forty miles; also, from *Lexington to Frankford*, thirty miles—E. P. Johnson's bid—"accepted and executed,") $4,500 00
1740. From Frankfort, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, three times a week in four horse post coaches, two hundred and six miles, Hough and Chiles, 1740 and 1741 improved,—("accepted and executed," 7,080 00
1746. From Lexington to Bean's station, one hundred and seventy-one miles, twice a week, in four horse post coaches, J. G. Chiles, ("accepted and executed.") 6,500 00
1742. From Louisville to Nashville, one hundred and seventy-four miles, in four horse post coaches, six times a week, to Bowling Green, and the remainder three times a week, E. P. Johnson & Co—("accepted and executed.") 4,300 00

Amounting in the whole to $22,580 00

Being less than the sum reported by the Postmaster General in his report of April 18th, 1832, by $15,180.

Opposite the accepted bid on route 1742, from Louisville to Nashville, is noted in red ink, "to run alternate between Franklin and Russellville at pro rata allowance," showing that one of the routes which he run from *Bowling Green* to *Nashville* under this contract, passed through *Russellville*.

1743. And in Doc. 212, p. 23, of April 18th, 1832, we find that John Gray receives on the route from *Bowling Green* to Nashville, 2,980 00
And by the report of the 3d of March, 1834, (Doc. 138, p. 218,) he appears to be allowed for running three additional trips from *Bowling Green* to Russellville on the same route, 1,019 55

Amounting to $3,999 55

So it appears that John Gray is paid three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents on the same route on which it is carried by E. P. Johnson & Co. as above.

James F. Robinson contracted to carry the mail daily, in four-horse post coaches, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Georgetown, Kentucky, 72 miles, in 14 hours, at a yearly compensation of 1,000 dollars. His schedule was so changed that he was required to run through in 12 hours, instead of 14, making part of the trip in the night; for which he was allowed the *additional yearly* compensation of $3,000 It is not perceived by your Committee that the change of a schedule was at all essential to the public interest.

One among the many contracts of Avery, Tompkins & Co., and others who are connected with them, and whose contracts are interlaced with theirs, is taken as a specimen of another very large class of cases—a leading feature of which is complication and confusion.

The annual report of the Postmaster General of the 25th of February, 1832, states that E. Porter, James Reeside, John H. Avery, Isaac Tompkins, D. A. Saltmarsh, Charles P. Mallett, John McLean, and Sidney Porter, are contractors on routes 1901, 1902, 1903, 2047, 2101, 2102, 2104, 2105, 2254, 2255, 2352, 2353, in stages and steamboats, at 67,950 dollars yearly.

The Postmaster General, in his report of 3d March, 1834, states that Avery, Tompkins, & Co. are contractors on routes Nos. 1903, and 2101, at a compensation of 24,000 dollars; and they receive, for divers improvements on routes Nos. 1903, 2101, and 2102, which are all included in the grand aggregate of contracts above named, and also for improvements on 2107, *which is not included* in it, an extra allowance yearly of 13,500 dollars. Thus first grouping, and then dividing into smaller groups, and confounding one group of contracts with another, until it becomes impracticable to trace and reduce to their elements their multiform transactions.

After several other extras for improvements which result in daily mails, with increased expedition on these routes, and an increased allowance of 11,000 dollars a year, there occurs this extraordinary allowance:

"For running, besides a tri-weekly line in a *four-horse wagon*, so as to exclude passengers, and *insure* the regular arrival of the mail during the winter season, they were allowed, from December 1, 1832, an additional compensation, at the annual rate of two thousand five hundred dollars." Thus, after paying these individuals a large compensation by contracts for carrying the mail, and giving them further large extra allowances for carrying it, they are paid two thousand five hundred dollars a year further extra *for carrying it in a wagon.*

In examining the proportions which the money paid for the transportation of the mail bears to the receipts for postages in particular districts of country, and even in whole States, the disproportion is in some cases remarkable.

The extra allowances of E. P. Johnson, on one single contract, as has been shown, consume the whole revenue of Indiana.

The *extra* allowances of contractors in Virginia fall short, in but three hundred and thirty-five dollars, of swallowing up the whole revenue received by the Department in that State.

In North Carolina, the *extra* allowances fall short of the nett receipts for postages six hundred dollars.

In Alabama, the *extra* allowances are to the nett proceeds for postages as two to one.

The whole nett proceeds of postages in Virginia, as appears by the Postmaster General's report of the 28th of February, 1831, was seventy-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars ninety-one cents. The whole cost for transportation in that State by the contracts of October, 1831, and allowances and extra allowances made to contractors, is $233,959
Falling short but $3,829 of three to one.
The whole nett receipts in Alabama were 22,678
The cost of transportation within it is reported at 57,566
Being something more than five to one.

Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Nathaniel Macon, of May 14th, 1801, says that "a very early recommendation had been given to the Postmaster General to employ no printer, foreigner, or revolutionary tory, in any of his offices." His reason for the exclusion of the PRINTER from any connection with the Post Office Department is obvious; and if we would preserve the press from corruption, and prevent it from exerting a corrupting influence over the community, that recommendation ought to be esteemed as a precept, and religiously observed in the present and in future times. But this admonition has passed unnoticed, or is disregarded, by those who now conduct the affairs of this Department. Large sums of money appear to have been expended in such a manner, that the obvious tendency of the expenditure, is to extend the influence of the Department over the public press, and through that press over the People.

William Smith, whose extra allowances, as stated in the Blue Book, (p. 256 and 258,) amount to $11,129 a year, is the proprietor of an efficient party press in Culpeper county, Virginia.

Horatio Hill, said to be conductor of a violent party press in the State of New Hampshire, is a contractor to carry the mail on no less than fifteen mail routes; and instead of extra allowances, his contracts are noted in the margin "WITH NEWSPAPER PRIVILEGE," which we understand to mean the privilege of carrying and distributing newspapers at pleasure on his mail routes.

Hay and Bennett were contractors for carrying the mail from Bellefonte to Meadville, in the State of Pennsylvania, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1831. On the 5th of January, 1830, they obtained an extra allowance of $500 a year for increased expedition, and it is said that Bennett thereupon purchased an opposition press in Meadville, and arrayed it at once on the side of the Administration.

At the lettings in October, 1830, this route was advertised to run through in two days and seven hours. E. Platt & Co. bid for it at $1,980, Moore, Libo & Co. at $2,450, and Benjamin Bennett at "$350, pt. 525 $700" in broken bids, equal, it is believed, to $1,575 for the whole route. The bid of Benjamin Bennett is marked accepted, and the acceptance erased, and that of J. B. Bennett (the owner of the press) is accepted at $3,500, through in two days. But the schedule which appears to have been made out at the time of executing the contracts that, on account of the unusual freshets and destruction of bridges, and other material changes in the road since the 15th of Oct. 1831, it is agreed to run the mail through in *two days and a half* each way, making five hours longer time than it was fixed at by the advertisement, and proposed for the other bidders. Supposing the bid of Benjamin Bennett to be fictitious, or made by arrangement, merely to enable the Department the better to transfer the contract of J. B. Bennett, there is still a difference between the next lowest and valid bid, and that at which it was struck off, of $1,520 a year, equal in four years to $6,080, which appears to be the extra expense incurred by the department to place this contract in the hands of a newspaper editor.

The "*incidental expenses*," comprehending the *secret service* fund of the Department, present an interesting subject for consideration. No law appropriates money for those expenses. Congress exercises no control over them. The Postmaster General, at his mere discretion, selects the objects of his patronage, which he dispenses from the revenue derived from postages, and is guided by that discretion alone in fixing the amount of that patronage. He may employ one printer and one travelling agent, or one hundred of each at his pleasure; and he may pay each of them as much as he pleases. If, by the improper exercise of this and his other unrestrained powers, the department becomes bankrupt, then, by the construction which he bestows on the Constitution, he (not Congress alone) may borrow any amount of money, on the credit of the nation, to supply the deficiency. Subjoined is a statement of these incidental expenses from the year 1790, prepared by a clerk, at the request of the Committee, accompanied by a view of the "*contingent expenses*," and of the sums appropriated by law for the salaries of the officers of the Department, which must not be confounded with the "*incidental expenses.*" By this the Senate will perceive that, from a sum less than two thousand dollars, these expenses, under former administrations, gradually increased for many years, there being an average annual addition of about one thousand dollars. In 1829, they had swelled to the sum of $56,471, exceeding the sum expended in any former year; and in the year commencing July 1, 1832, embracing the period of the last Presidential election, they amounted to about $88,000, being a sudden in-

*Doc. 138, p. 157.
†Doc. 138, p. 166.
‡Doc. 139 of 1830 and 1831.

crease of near 20,000 dollars over the corresponding expenditures of any former year.

Of these expenses, no detailed account is required to be rendered to Congress—no report of the various items which form their aggregate amount is published. The money to defray them constitutes what may be emphatically called *the secret service fund*. The fund commonly so called, which is placed in the hands of the President to defray the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, is not so properly entitled to the appellation. *That fund* is limited in its amount by the will of Congress, whose approbation is requisite to its existence. *This* fund is unlimited by aught but the will of him who uses it, and is as free from the control of law as if it were the treasure of an independent Government. *That* fund is also limited by the acts of appropriation to a certain object. *This* has just so many objects as the Postmaster General may select. Whatever expenses he chooses to consider as "*incidental*" to his department, he pays; and the only account which he renders for it is confined to a line in his annual report, thus: "The incidental expenses for last year were 87,701 dollars." The consequences of this state of things is, that while the secret service fund in the hands of the President is 30,000 dollars, the fund expended during the current year by the Postmaster General for the "incidental expenses" of his department has now increased, as appears by the estimate in his last annual report, to thrice that sum.

At an early day of the present session, one of your committee drew the attention of the Senate to this subject, by a reso ution calling for an account of these expenses for the period intervening between the 30th of Sept. 1831, and the 30th Sept. 1833. Months elapsed before any answer was given to the resolution, although, as will be seen by reference to the length of the report of Postmaster General on this subject, hereto annexed, the whole of it might have been transcribed from the Post Office books, by a tolerable clerk, in one day. When after repeated inquiries for this paper, it was at length, for the first time, communicated to the Senate, it appeared in *secret session*, in company with another paper giving an account marked "*confidential*." On the last paper, over which the veil of secrecy still hangs, your Committee make no comment; but to the paper, on which the injunction of secrecy does not rest, they invite the attention of the Senate.

While examining this document with a view to the correction of the abuses which it disclosed, the attention of your committee was arrested by the extent of official patronage to printers which it developes, and the amount of that patronage as exhibited in the "Blue Book." The resolution of Congress, of the 14th of July, 1832, directed that there should be included in the next (present) edition of this book a *correct* list of all printers *in any way* employed by any department or officer of the Government, within the period between the 30th of Sept. 1831, and the 30th of Sept. 1833, with *the compensation* allowed to each. The resolution of Congress, to enable the Secretary of State to comply with it, enjoins it upon the "several heads of departments directing or incurring the expense, to cause the list, and the matter thereby required to be added, to be lodged in the Department of State." The document in the Blue Book (pages 182, 3, 4,) entitled, "List of all printers employed by the Post Office Department between the 30th of Sept. 1831, and the 30th of Sept. 1833, with the compensation of each," is the official paper furnished in obedience to this resolution, and is the first publication of any portion of the incidental expenses that has ever been made in obedience to the requisitions of law.

The object of the resolution was to interpose the check of public opinion to arrest the abuse of official patronage to printers, no other check having been provided. To the end, also, that this patronage might not be abused, without detection, by employing the owners of the press, in *any other way* than in printing, it provided that the list to be furnished should embrace all printers *in any way* employed, with the compensation to each, no matter for what allowed. If a printer be a mail contractor, it was intended by the resolution that the fact should appear. If any one of those who control the public press enjoys for years a monopoly in supplying the Department with articles to the great profit of the contractor, the fact was designed to be shown, in order that the public might judge of the extent and influence of the Executive patronage over the press so controlled. But, so far from accomplishing this, or any other proper object of this part of the resolution, it has been the means of eliciting a report from the Post Office Department precisely adapted to mislead the public in reference to the whole subject.

On the list of printers in the Blue Book, True & Greene, proprietors and printers of the Boston Statesman, are thus stated to be employed:

True & Greene, for printing blanks,	$6,692 76
For advertising proposals,	206 50
Total compensation reported in the Blue Book,	6,899 25

But the exhibit now made by the account of the Department, hereto appended, shows that they have been employed during the whole time, (as the present Postmaster General had in fact for years before employed them,) in furnishing paper, printed blanks and twine, to the amount of $29,907 75.

See the account for the following items:

1832. January 25. True & Greene's compensation for furnishing blanks, paper, and twine, to various post offices in New York and elsewhere, from 1st October to 31st December, 1831, inclusive, 3,944 10

May 9. True & Greene's compensation for furnishing paper and twine, &c. from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1832, inclusive, 2,144 35

Aug. 27. True & Greene, do. for blanks, paper, and twine, from 30th June, 1832, 2,824 10

Dec. 15. True & Greene, do. for blanks, paper, and twine, from 1st July to the 30th September, 1832, 2,455 05

1833, March 23. True & Greene, do. for blanks, paper, and twine, from 1st October, 1832, to 1st December, 1832, 2,164 85

April 23. True & Greene, do. for blanks, paper, and twine, from 1st October, 1832, to 15th April, 1833, 3,727 23

July 24. True & Greene, for paper, blanks, and twine, from 1st October, 1833, to 30th September, 1833, 3,022 12

Oct. 16. True & Greene, for blanks, paper, and twine, from 1st April to 1st Oct. 1833, 9,625 95

Real compensation, $29,907 75

So that the printers of "the Boston Statesman," thus employed by the Department, received compensation for the articles which they were employed to furnish, within the period named in the resolution, exceeding, by $23,008 50, the sums published by the Department in the Blue Book.

And from an accurate examination of the original vouchers for these payments to them, the following facts appear:

First, that the real sum paid for "the printed blanks," including the press work, type setting, and the paper on which the blanks were actually printed, was $16,463 25

And that the real sum paid for wrapping paper and twine, was 13,444 50

29,907 75

So that the sum paid for the printed blanks alone exceeds the sums published in the Blue Book, by $9,564 00

Secondly. It appears that the only evidence upon which these large sums were paid, is the certificate of Nathaniel Greene, the postmaster at Boston. He is the brother of Charles G. Greene, of the firm of True & Greene. He undertakes to certify, in all cases, that blanks, paper and twine, were furnished to the various postmasters "in N. Y. and elsewhere," of the quality stated in these vouchers. He is the same person who edited "the Boston Statesman," before that press was transferred to its present proprietors, and, from the information we have, it appears to us that the postmaster himself was interested in it at the time of granting his certificates.

This is but one of a *class* of cases presented by "the incidental expenses," and we think it proper to remark, that, profitable as such contracts are, there is no competition admitted for them; no advertisement, or other notice, invites other persons to enter the lists in rivalry with the favored newspaper editor upon whom such compensation is to be bestowed. Established in a city where its patronage from other sources than Executive favor was probably not very great, the press of "the Boston Statesman" appears by the vouchers and receipts, to have been sustained in the year 1832, when the last Presidential election occurred, by the employment of its proprietors in rendering services to the amount of nearly sixteen thousand dollars, which were paid out of the revenues of this department.

And now it also appears that Hill and Barton, (printers of the New Hampshire Patriot,) were allowed, during the same period when True and Greene were employed, $7,543 26 "for blanks, paper, and twine," of which $4,238 83 was for printing blanks, though the sums appearing in the Blue Book, as paid to them, amount only to $1,494 36.

Horatio Hill also had mail contracts for which he received 6,272 dollars, with "newspaper privilege," as we have seen, though the Blue Book does not notice the fact in the list of printers; and Hill and Abbott appear also on the list of mail contractors, both for Maine and New Hampshire, with Hill and Morse, T. S. Abbot and Co., Hill and Crane, and Babbit and Hill.

During the same period, Shadrach Penn, who is the printer and proprietor of the Louisville Public Advertiser, was employed to furnish blanks, paper, and twine, to the amount of $9,566 36, although in the Blue Book his name appears on the lists of printers, as in any way employed by the department, only for the sum of $2,297 91. Other sums were paid within the same period to other persons for "paper and twine," amounting to $24,562 61. The sums allowed during these two years, as appears by the vouchers and accounts for printed blanks, paper, and twine, (not including the large sums paid to other editors for printing "mail proposals,") amount to more than seventy thousand dollars.

The account now exhibited by the Department shows that Francis P. Blair, editor of the Globe, received, from the 30th of December, 1831, to the 26th of October, 1833, inclusive, the sum of $21,634 90. He appears in the Blue Book for only $14,371 57. But as the Department, on the application of the Committee, sent us only a part of the vouchers for this account, and deferred sending the rest until it is now too late to examine them in time for this report, we cannot say how far the official statement in the register is correct or incorrect. The rates at which this printer is employed are enormous, and, in our opinion, are not to be justified by reference to any thing which has occurred in the past history of this Department. We herewith submit a specimen of the sums paid him for advertising; and accompanying the same is a statement of the rates and sums allowed for printing advertisements in July, 1830. The sum allowed for printing these advertisements is, it will be seen, about four times the amount then paid for them. See the statements marked X.

During the interesting period between the 1st of July and the 30th of December, 1832, the "incidental expenses" were $22,958 07. Within that time $13,673 31 was paid for printing to the editors and printers of newspapers, besides $5,166 15 for other articles by them supplied. Of the sum so paid to printers, Francis P. Blair received $8,386 50 "for printing proposals for carrying the mail from the 20th of July, 1832, to the 11th of October, 1832," a period of two months and twenty-two days. The period immediately preceding the Presidential election was the time selected for paying from this Department to this single editor about one hundred and sixteen dollars for every day his paper issued from the press. At the same time the mail proposals' appeared not only in the city prints, and others having extensive circulation in different parts of the country, but in the most obscure country papers, some of which, having consumed the aliment they fed on, have since perished for the want of it. We present a few examples, and inquire for what possible purpose, except that of supporting a party press, while an excited political canvass was proceeding in the State of New York, were the following expenditures made?

1832. Mack and Andrews, for publishing proposals for carrying the United States mail in N. York, 31st October, 1832, $365 25

Bryan & Lesph & Co., for do. in New York, 10th September, 1832 441 90

James Stryker, for ditto, in N. York 29th November, 1832 416 10

James Wright, for publishing in "Sandy Hill Herald," New York, proposals for carrying the mail in New York, 12th July, till September, 1832 413 10

$1,636 35

It will be seen, by reference to the account now furnished by the Department, that while the Globe weekly, semi-weekly, and daily, was publishing these very "mail proposals" for the whole Union; and while the Albany Argus and the Courier and Enquirer were publishing the same for the State of New York, and transmitting them to every part of the State from which a bid could be expected, these four papers, some of them scarcely circulating through a single county in the interior, and published two or three times a week, were kept up at an expense of $1,636 35 for two months' printing of the mail proposals for the whole State.

For these and other similar expenditures, now brought to light by the document annexed, we can perceive no precedents in the former history of the Department.

The year 1832 was also distinguished by the amount of expenses incurred for the service of sundry agents and secret emissaries who were put in motion at an expense of nearly ten thousand dollars for that year. These trips of investigation do not all appear on the face of the account. The sum of 6,005 is credited for sums paid to S. Gouverneur, the postmaster at New York. From an indorsement on one of the vouchers to support this charge, it appears that he has received credit on the books of the Department for that amount, *by him paid*, for the incidental expenses of his office, from which we infer that, by the direction of the department, he made these payments, and was allowed them on settlement for postages. Mr. Gouverneur is not responsible for these payments ordered by the Department. Among the receipts is one of P. S. Loughborough, travelling agent, for one hundred dollars paid him the 4th day of June, 1832; and seven of Barnabas Bates, another traveller, for $1,253 cash, paid him as "special agent," between the 1st of August and the 12th of December, 1832, inclusive.

Mr. Barnabas Bates, in October, 1838, presented an account, of which the following is a literal copy.

"General Post Office,
"To B. Bates, Special Agent Dr.

"1833. April 30.

To services from July 1, 1832, to date, 304 days, at $3 per diem,		$912 00
Do do expenses during the same,	$2 50	760 00
Do do steamboat and stage fare, do		184 00
		$1,856 00

So that Mr. Barnabas Bates set a good price on his travels, and although, by an endorsement, it appears that Mr. C. K. Gardner, the first Assistant Postmaster General, doubted about the allowance of 50 cents of the $2 50 per diem for "expenses," in addition to the "per diem for services," and the "steamboat and stage fare;" yet, on putting the question endorsed on the voucher—"shall the additional fifty cents be allowed under the circumstances?" the Postmaster General underwrites—"allowed;" and on the 15th of October, 1833, Mr. Bates gives a receipt for a credit allowed him on account for the whole amount of 1856 dollars. The most curious part of this matter, however, is, that the department has directed Mr. Governeur to pay these agents for travelling as it appears they did, as "special agents," in New York and New England, and then covered and concealed the charges under the name of "*incidental expenses of the Post Office at the city of New York.*" By the returns for the first quarter of 1833, it also appears that P. S. Loughborough, who receives an annual salary from the Treasury of the United States of sixteen hundred dollars as "general agent" of the Post Office Department, was paid in addition thereto the sum of $2,467 66 as "special agent," for expenses in travelling in Virginia, New York, and the Western States, per order of the Postmaster General, from 1st November, 1831, to 31st December, 1832, making the whole sum paid that officer during that period $4,067 66. During the same period, it will be seen from the account that other agents received $4,099 40, which, with the payment to Bates, made by Governeur, make $9,510 66 for travelling agents in about one year. It is in evidence before the committee by O B. Brown, that Mr. Loughborough started on another trip of investigation about four weeks ago.

Finally, the incidental expenses from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July, 1834, by the returns made for the four first years, and the Postmaster General's estimates for the last, amounts to the sum of $357,579 04; thus exceeding the incidental expenses of the five years previous to the 1st of January, 1829, by the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars. The necessity for legal restraint in this matter, we think too apparent to require further comment; and we now dismiss this part of the subject.

On the whole, your committee have found the affairs of the Department in a state of utter derangement, resulting, as it is believed, from the uncontrolled discretion exercised by its officers over its contracts and its funds; and their habitual evasion, and in some instances their total disregard of the laws which have been provided for their restraint. And your committee see no means within the power of Congress of extricating it from its present condition, and restoring it to healthy and efficient action, without providing by law a more strict system for its government; prescribing to its officers more special rules for the performance of their several duties; taking from them, as far as possible, all discretion, where the acceptance of a contract, or the disbursement of money is concerned; establishing a more strict system of accountability, and enforcing an observance of the laws by penal enactment.

Should Congress advance out of the treasury for the support of the department, the sum of money asked for by the Postmaster General, or even the whole amount of its debts, it is not probable, while under the management of its present officers, with no other means than now exist to control and restrain them, that its debts would be liquidated, or its efficiency restored. Under this impression and belief, your committee cannot recommend the appropriation of any money to relieve the wants of the department until there be some further guarantee for its proper and judicious application.

From the Charleston Mercury.

SYNOPSIS OF TH.: MINORITY REPORT OF MESSRS. GRUNDY AND ROBINSON ON THE POST OFFICE.

The first point of enquiry was, the financial condition of the Department. By the Post Master General's report of November 30, 1832, the expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1832, exceeded the revenue for same period by 7,530 18; there was an increase in mail transportation of a million of miles more than half the whole annual transportation for 1829; and a surplus of available funds of 202,811 10. By his report of Nov. 30, 1833, it appeared that the expenses of transportation prior to July 1st, 1832, had been 64,243 76 more than had been reported; and that the expenses for that object from 1st July, 1829, to 1st July, 1832, had been 144,407 31, making together an expense of 205,656 07 beyond the amount reported to the latter period, exceeding the sum reported as surplus to that day, and leaving an actual deficit on the 1st July, 1832 of 2,844 67 beyond the whole amount of available funds including postages accruing prior to that day. It showed, also, an increased transportation for the year ending June 30, 1833, at the annual rate of 3,229,464 miles; and an excess of expenditure over the revenue of 195,208 40. It exhibited also the annual expense of transportation to be 2,033,289 42, and the incidental expenses about 90,000, making an aggregate expense of the year ending 30th June, 1834, $2,123,289 42, while the nett proceeds of postages for the year ending 30th June, 1833, was but 1,790,254 65. This excess must have continued to the close of 1833, when the retrenchment stated to be directed was to commence. Taking this report for a basis, the expenses of the Department will have been from July 1, 1833 to December 31, 1833: 1,061,644 71

Nett proceeds of Postage for same period 944,368 61

Deficit for that half year	120,276 10
Add Deficit of July 1, 1833,	195,208 40
Total Deficit Jan. 1, 1834,	316,454 50

The contemplated retrenchments ought to have reduced this deficit below 300,000 by the 1st April. The Department's condition seems to have been as follows at that time.

Due Contractors down to Jan. 1834,	190,000 00
Due do. do. to 1st April, 1834,	445,000 00
Total to April 1st	635,000 00
Due from Postmasters on 1st April, and available	800,000 00
Balance against Department to April 1, 1834,	286,599 48
Add interest to 1st May, 1834,	5,510 00
Total Deficit	292,109 48

The above estimate of amount due for Postages is as near as the Committee could arrive at with any accuracy.

The Post Masters of many of the most productive Post Offices are required to deposite in Bank to the credit of the Department, before the end of each quarter. Some deposite weekly, some monthly, and some not until after the quarter. About one half of the postages collected is deposited, and the rest paid by drafts to Contractors. About one half of the deposites are made before the end of the quarter—so about one quarter the proceeds of a quarter is available for expenses of previous quarter. This does not affect the means of the Department to meet its engagements, as the means recur by the current deposites of each successive quarter.

By last report of the late Post Master General, 17th November, 1828, the annual transportation was then 13,610,039 miles. From the reports of the present P. M. General corroborated by a statement of the routes the amount on the 1st July, 1832, was 23,625,021 miles; on the 1st of July, 1833, it was 26,854,485 miles, nearly double what it was when the present incumbent took office.—It appears by his report of 3d March last, that the entire *extra allowance* by which such increase was effected was $485,662 41 per annum. To which add expense of carrying into effect the law of June, 1832, establishing additional routes, estimated in said report at $125,331 88. These new routes yield at first little or no revenue.

The amount of extra allowance to Contractors appears to be within the bounds of moderation, and in connexion with the expense of establishing new routes, and the loss by extension of the franking privilege, and the circumstance of the expenses exceeding the revenue in 1829, accounts for the present deficit. The extra services were for the public good. The P. M. General has gone too far, but seems not to have known the actual state of the Department until the deficiency appeared—when he applied the remedy as promptly as was expedient.

The Department wants a more perfect organization. The head is held responsible for every thing—and no one man can superintend the multifarious branches. Formerly all the funds were at the disposal of one individual with no check. Now by a regulation of the present incumbent no moneys can be paid but by concurrence of at least two officers. This is a salutary change, but only made by the will of the P. M. General and liable to his will.—It ought to be fixed by law, and the subordinate officers of the Department be appointed and hold office not under the P. M. General, but under the President and Senate.

The last report of the late P. M. General shewed that the expenses of the year ending 1st July, 1828, exceeded the revenue of the Department by $25,000. Between then and the next March, when he went out, the contracts for the new routes made under the law of 1828, were made at a considerable increase of expense. The first report of the P. M. General showed that for the year ending July, 1829, the expenses exceeded the revenue by $75,000 shewing that the causes of the deficit commenced as early as 1827. In this exigency the P. M. General resorted to loans from Banks, on which to 1st April last he had paid 15,570 42 interest, and a further amount of 5,510 accrued to 1st May last, making an aggregate interest of $20,080 42.—These loans were made on the credit of the Department and not of the Treasury. If 450,000 could now be appropriated for the use of the Department the P. M. General says he can repay it in instalments as follows:—

On 1st July, 1835,	150,000
On 1st July, 1836,	150,000
On 1st March, 1837,	150,000

The minority of the Committee therefore recommend an appropriation on such conditions.

The P. M. General has heretofore reported annually the contracts, amount of compensation stipulated and names of Contractors. Comparing the contracts of the fall of 1831 with the Report made in the beginning of 1832, in some cases the actual contracts disagree with the Report. On inquiry it appears that *proposals* are registered in the "Proposal Book;" and when the bids are decided "accepted" written opposite the name of the Contractor. This is virtually the contract, though the written instrument is often not executed for months after. The Report for Congress is made out of the Proposal Book—modifications are sometimes subsequently made, and hence the disagreement. Such was the practice under former Administrations, in proof of which seven cases are cited of such disagreement between the actual contracts and the last report of the late P. M. General, as follows:—

Eli Ensign,	reported contract,		$700	actual	1000
J. Magee,	do	do.	10,225	do	11,843
R. Case,	do	do	950	do	1,425
Eli Ensign,	do	do	1,100	do	1,250
Eli Ensign,	do	do	1000	do	1,500
Pettis & Day,	do	do	3,000	do	4,100
H. Blummer,	do	do	500	do	1,250

In all which cases the Report was made from the proposal book, differing from the executed contract; shewing, says the minority, that such was the *ancient* usage of the Department. They think it wrong, and are glad that, in his report to the present session of Congress, the P. M. G. has amended it, and reported the actual contracts.

As to the suspected misstatement of mileage, the following seem to be the facts. In Nov. 1828, the late P. M. G. stated, that on the 1st July, 1823, the annual transportation was,

In stages,	4,489,744 miles
On horseback,	5,511,496
And that there had been added, since 1823,	
In stages,	1,949,849
On horseback,	1,658,950
Making an annual transportation, to July 1st, 1828, of	13,610,039 miles.

By a list of all the routes, of the manner and frequency of the transportation, and length of each route, it appears that the annual transportation, on the 1st July, 1832, was 23,632,330 miles: increase from 1st July, 1828, 10,022,291 miles, exclusive of additional extent occasioned by under estimate hereinafter mentioned. The report of 1832 made the amount 7309 miles less than this calculation, so that it would appear that the Report of 1832 fell short rather than exceeded the true estimate.

The discrepancy with the calculation, which the Messrs. Bradley's were employed to make, the minority account for thus: The Messrs. B. observe that the P. M. G. reported the whole length of Post Roads

In Nov.	1829, at	115,000 miles.
In do	1830, at	115,176 do
In do	1832, only	104,467 do
In do	1833, at	119,916 do

Now, the late P. M. G. in Nov. 1828, reported 114,536 miles, which must have embraced the new routes established by the Congress previous, as it shewed an increase of 9,200 over the account of the year before. The present P. M. G. took that report as his basis. He estimated an addition within the year, making the whole 115,000. In the same way he made the amount the next year 115,176. In the mean time, having caused route books to be made, with the length of roads, ascertained from the Post Masters, and taking the sum total in 1832, he found it only 104,467. The discrepancies discovered by the Bradleys must have been caused by the report of the late P. M. G.; and the diminution, in 1832, was caused by the new calculation. Between the reports of 1832 and 1833, the new routes were added under the law of 1832, making the whole 119,916. The minority prefer the route book calculation as a more accurate mode than that adopted by the Messrs. Bradley.

The Messrs. B. also represent the increase of transportation as less than reported by the P. M. G. They state that the annual transportation was, by the last report of the late P. M. G. 13,709,039 miles. By calculating the items of that report, we find it only 13,610,039 miles. This last was the basis on which the P. M. G. calculated his increase for 1830 and 1831. According to this mode, the P. M. G is correct.—The Messrs. Bradley's adopted an erroneous mode of calculation by taking the advertisements as *data*, hence the discrepancy.

They had no just cause to complain of being excluded from the archives of the Department. The P. M. G. refused to give up his books and papers to any but a member of the Committee, but did not withhold them from the Committee.

As to any gift or gratuity, it is denied that any thing of the kind has been discovered unfavorable to the department, or any of its officers. As to the money said to have been had from a contractor by Mr. Barry, it was borrowed, without his knowledge, by Col. Johnson, who was Mr. Barry's surety on a bond. The contractor was a friend of Col. Johnson's. Mr. Barry afterwards paid the money to Col. J. who returned it to the lender. The contractor swears that he and Mr. Barry never conversed about or referred to it—and that no indulgence or advantage was granted him in consideration thereof.

It was charged on hearsay that the Rev. O. B. Brown had retained $1000 out of 10,000 allowed extra to Reeside and others. On examination it was fully disproved. A loan of money was made by Reeside and Shuymaker to Brown, part of which has been repaid. It was clearly a mere loan, and nothing improper.

It also appears, that before this loan, Brown had loaned money to Porter, a contractor, and after it made him an additional loan. His borrowing and lending at one time, is explained by being agent of Dr. Jackson deceased, for whom he had received several thousand dollars, before his death. This is a distinct fund, out of which, in behalf of the estate, the loan is made to Porter. He borrowed to purchase property for himself. These are private transactions, and not improper.

Reeside is a large contractor, and for many routes. He has associates in most. The Committee have scrutinized all his contracts. On all his routes, 1932 miles in all, the mail goes in stage or steamboats, and goes annually 1,743,910 miles, for which he gets per year $119,810, equal to 6¾ cents per mile. On 90 of these miles, the mail goes three times a day; on 526, twice a day; on 881, daily; on 435, three times a week. If where it goes more than once a day, no additional compensation beyond once a day be allowed, he receives 9 7-10 cents per mile. In 1827, under the late P. M. G. he received at the rate of 11 2-10 cents a mile; and if no compensation be allowed for going more than once a day, be then received 13 cents per mile. No ground exists for supposing him to be specially favored.

The 1000 loaned the P. M. G. by Reeside was nothing but a kind office to enable him to remove his sick family from Philadelphia, at an earlier period than he expected.

The minority then give satisfactory reasons for the increased allowance made to Reeside for the Baltimore and Chambersburg route.

They then show how the mistake occurred between the 40 reported and 1400 in the contract on Hagerstown route, and assert that the full allowance is very far from extravagant.

As to Dr. Temple's case, he resigned as Clerk in the Department about the 1st March, 1833, to take effect from the close of that month. The route referred to was established by the law of 1832, but it was omitted, and one not provided by law advertised in its stead. This mistake occurred from preparing the advertisement before the law was published, as it finally passed. The proposals were however received for the route provided by law, and Col. Savory, a contractor for another route, made a proposal, which was accepted at $3,500 a year, from 1st April, 1833. On the 19th January, 1833, he wrote, giving an account of difficulties discovered in the route, and asking 1000 or 1500 additional. The contract was made on 22d Feb. with him for $4,500 a year, to commence the April following. One week after the contract was assigned to Dr. Temple, and the assignment approved by the P. M. G. Another proposal had been made on less advantageous terms for the Department. Dr. Temple had determined to resign, and did so actually, and leave Washington before the contract commenced. It appeared that he had before obtained a promise of the transfer from Savery, but this was unknown to the P. M. G or any of his officers having an agency in the making of the contract; nor does it appear that Temple's expectation of getting it tended in any way to secure the contract to Savery. But it would be highly proper to have a legal prohibition against any officer in the Department being interested in a mail contract, either as agent or otherwise.

As to Bennett's contract, it had been given to Platt and Co. who had voluntarily withdrawn their proposal, when it was given to Bennett, whose proposal was the lowest. In consequence of freshets, &c. an alteration in the stipulated time was temporarily allowed. Bennett asked additional compensation for increased distance and expense, which was refused.

The minority then proceed to show, that the extra allowances of Avery and Co. and of Robinson, were not improper or unreasonable.

As to the articles of agreement, on file in the Department, between two companies of contractors, O. B. Brown swears he did not dictate them, he only brought the parties together and urged an adjustment of differences, and wrote the articles after the terms were agreed upon by the parties.—The $50 which he is charged with having received for the part he took, was compensation for the expense of a journey which he had taken to bring about the agreement between his friends. There was nothing official in the transaction, and stage owners may, if they choose, combine to put down an opposition line for passengers. Congress has no control in such matters.

The minority then assign reasons why Horton had failed in getting contracts, although often the lowest bidder.

As to House's coptract, which superseded Black's, it was for the purpose of securing Steam transportation. House failed in his Steam boat, and then received for horse conveyance no more than Black would have received. The other route was voluntarily relinquished by Ross & Co. to House. The penalties for failures have not generally been enforced against House, as they were often caused by streams, &c. being impassable—but it is thought that sufficient rigour has been exercised.

The minority then proceed to justify the transactions with Smith, for one route, and Porter for another.

The law of March, 1823, establishing Post Roads on waters on which Steam boats regularly pass, makes the Ohio a Post Road—and has been construed by the P. M. General as authorizing to contract for extended routes, and Steam boat routes, without advertising as is required in other cases. He is governed by other restrictions in the act.—When the mails are small, and counting practicable, the specified compensation is paid for Steam boat conveyance, but where the mails are large, he makes the best contracts he can. In this way, the contracts from Staunton to Guyandotte was made, and to Cincinnati, &c. &c.

The contractors for the route from Mobile to New Orleans, failed, and the contract was annulled. It was then advertised for Stages and Steam boats 3 times a week, terms indefinite. It was then accepted for 4 years, Nov. 1829, by Reeside, Porter, and others. Afterwards determining on a daily line, he superseded this contract by one with Porter, for $40,000, in Oct. 1831. Under this, the mail is now carried. It should be remembered, that the water transportation between Mobile and N. Orleans is expressly authorized by law. It was in operation before the P. M. General came into office, at $25,000 per annum, and $15,000 additional is less than the *pro rata* allowance for 4 additional trips weekly. The disproportion between the costs and the postage on this route, is counterbalanced by the immense importance of the intelligence conveyed to the dealers in produce through an immense region of country. Several days have been gained between N. Orleans and Washington, and though many failures occurred under the former agent of Mr. Porter, the mail has, under his immediate superintendence, become regular.

It is true, that the postages from the Southern and Western States generally, do not equal the expense of transportation. They are less compact and manufacturing than the East and North, less populous, and travelling dearer there than in the roads in long settled districts. Much of the postage too from the Eastern cities, arises from the Eastern and Western correspondence. But if this be an advantage, it is the only money concern of the Government in which the South and West have any advantage; and the objection to it applies well to the legislation of Congress, as to the conduct of the department.

As regards the "incidental" and "secret" expenses, Mr. Governeur's account is explicit, properly vouched—and the expenses such as were usually paid under former administrations.

The printing accounts of Blair, Penn, Rives & Co., True and Greene, are correct in their charges, and the articles and work furnished, and rates as charged. The prices are believed reasonable. The advertising it is believed was done at the lowest rates.

To conclude, the minority, without imputing to the past and present administration of the Post Office Department, or to individuals, recommend legislation to the following effect.—

1. The reorganization of the Department, to secure responsibility from the subordinates, and auditing and adjudication of its accounts by officers appointed by the President and Senate.

2. More particularity in the annual reports to Congress.

3. Prohibiting any officer in Department from all interest whatever in contracts.

4. Making advertisements for proposals as particularly as possible, the nature of the service expected.

5. That the sealed proposals of bidders be opened until after the expiration of the time for bids.

6. That all failures in carrying the mail in the course of the Department thereupon, be regularly reported to Congress.

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Such of your readers as take interest in the prosperity of the University may, perhaps, be gratified with some account of the exercises of the Commencement.

The public Examination of the different classes was opened on Friday the 13th, and was continued till Tuesday evening. On Monday evening, the public speaking commenced, and was continued on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday evenings, by persons selected from the three younger classes. On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. an Address was delivered in the Chapel before the Literary Societies of the College, by James Iredell, which, for chasteness of style, as well as purity and tendency of its sentiment, merited, as it merited, the general approbation of the audience. In the afternoon of the same day, a Lecture on Common Schools was delivered before the North Carolina Institute by Professor Mitchell, which was replete with good sense, and was well adapted to the occasion. The exercises on Thursday were confined to the graduating class, and consisted of Orations and Forensic Discussions. The subjects were well chosen, and the performances were of such a character as to do credit to the Speakers. The Orations on the Drama and the Discussion on the establishment of Manufactures in the South evinced both talent and taste. The arrangement of the exercises was as follows:

FORENOON.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin—James B. Shepard, Newbern.
3. Oration on Astronomy—William P. Caswell.
4. Oration on the Drama—William P. Bynum, Windsor.
5. Forensic Debate—Would the general introduction of Manufactures be beneficial to the Southern Country?—Thomas G Haughton, Halifax, Thomas J. Williams, Halifax Va.
6. Forensic Debate—"Does a State receive more benefit from an attention to its College studies than from devotion to general instruction?—Samuel R. Blake, Fayetteville, Samuel Williams, Halifax, Va.

AFTERNOON.

7. Oration on Political Economy—Duncan Alister—Cumberland.
8. A Forensic Debate—"Would the establishment of a Medical Board in North Carolina contribute to the improvement of the Medical Profession in the State?"—William B. Carter, Caswell. Albert G. Anderson, Caswell.
9. Should Institutions for education be under the patronage and control of the State?—Henry W. Miller, Buckingham, Va., Harrison. W. Covington, Richmond.
10. Valedictory Oration—Abraham F. Morehead, Rockingham.
11. Address by the President.
12. Degrees Conferred.
13. Report of the Examination.
14. Prayer by the President.

Thirteen Young Gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; eight received that of Master of Arts. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rt. Rev. Andrew Syme, of Petersburg, Virginia. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and on Hon. George E. Badger.

The assembly, which was large, and comprised many of the literary men of the State, appeared to attend to the various exercises with much pleasure, and it was manifest that the interest felt for the welfare of the Institution, is becoming stronger, as the number of her sons are extending their influence in the community.

VALUABLE CARGO.—The Brig Sardinia, now bound for Bordeaux and a market, now lying at the main bar, waiting for a wind to get out, has on board, 501 Casks Rice; 300 Barrels Spirits Turpentine; 50 Barrels Pearl Ash; Sixty-five Thousand White Oak Hogshead Staves; and 50 Barrels Flour. Her present draft of water is only 15 feet 8 inches.—She is owned in New York.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The New York Constellation, in speaking of the present fashion of ladies' dress, says—"They are like the Dutchman's breeches—'*a leetle too short at both ends.*'"

Office Bank U. State

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 1

THIS Office will be closed on Friday, the 4th of July. Notes due on that day must be on Thursday, the 3d.

JOHN W. SANDFORD, Cash'r

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1834.

Lafayette.—In a part of our last impression we inserted a postscript announcing the death of this distinguished friend of our country. The account is fully confirmed. He died at Lagrange, on the 20th May, in the 77th year of his age. Every honor has been paid to his memory in this country as well as in Europe. The President communicated the fact to Congress in a special message and has since given orders that the proper honors be rendered on this occasion, by the different military and naval stations, as were observed upon the decease of Washington, the Father of his Country and his brother in arms.

These honors are, the firing of 24 guns at sunrise at every naval or military station, one gun every half hour during the day, with the flags at half mast, and the officers to wear crape for 6 months.

Both Houses of Congress also raised Committees to adopt such a plan of testifying their feelings on the occasion as might be proper. Their report, made subsequently, was adopted, and the two Houses are now "clothed in mourning."

☞ We are requested to state, that a meeting of the citizens of this Town and vicinity, will be held at the Town Hall on this afternoon, *at 5 o'clock*, to make arrangements for paying an appropriate tribute to the memory of Lafayette.—*July* 1.

4th of July.—We understand that Mr. James C. Dobbin has been selected to deliver the Oration in this place on Friday next.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of profits of 3 per cent. payable at the Principal Bank on Thursday next the 3d inst. and at the Offices on Monday next.

Tornado.—The ancient city of Williamsburg, in Virginia, and the adjacent country, have been visited by one of those destructive tornadoes, so many of which we have had occasion to deplore during this season. It occurred on the 21st June, and besides destroying several houses and blowing down about 50 chimneys in Williamsburg, devastated many farms and levelled whole forests of trees. Thomas Coleman, Esq. and one of his negroes, were killed, and many persons seriously wounded.

The Post Office.—We conclude the publication of our extracts from the report of a Committee, and have added a pretty full extract of the counter report.

Mr. Reesides has explained the transaction between himself and Mr. Barry, in relation to the loan of $1000 to the latter, by saying that his draft upon Mr. Barry for $1000 was negotiated by the Schuylkill Bank in Nov. 1830; and that it was paid by Mr. B. on the 5th February 1831. The transaction was stated by Reesides in his testimony to have taken place in the spring or summer of 1831. There is, therefore, a discrepancy between his testimony and the transaction which he now alludes to, and which he have asserted that they are two different transactions. For our own part, all other circumstances agreeing, such as a discount, place of discount, &c. we have no doubt that they are the same, and that the error has arisen from Mr. Reesides not recollecting the date of his loan to Mr. Barry. Upon the character universally awarded to Mr. Barry, by friends and foes in Congress, we are not inclined to charge him with corruption: whilst we cannot help believing that he is wanting in firmness to resist the march of corruption amongst his subordinates, as well as in the peculiar talents necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the department.

The truth is that there is abundance of testimony to the gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Department, without attempting to make matters worse than they really are.

It is worthy of remark that the Jackson papers generally refuse to publish the Post Office Reports. They fear the light.

The Militia.—The Charlotte Journal gives an account of the parade of "The Fantastics," a company formed in Mecklenburg for the purpose of bringing the militia system into a lower deep, (if such there be) of contempt than it now occupies. Some had legs of their pantaloons of different colors—some with one leg large, and the other small—some hump-backed, and some with Aldermanic rotundity. The Colonel was dressed in most fantastical style, with a gallon keg for a portmanteau, and five pound gingercakes on it, labelled "Ginger Cakes and Beer for sale here." The Physician had a large supply of roots, and a patent cinch killer for his steam kettle; indicating his connection with the honorable fraternity of Steam Doctors.

Death by Lightning.—We learn that during a violent storm at Wadesborough on Monday the 15th June, Mr. James Patrick, young man of that place, was killed by lightning. Two horses were also killed by the same stroke.

Profession vs. Practice.—Gen. Jackson left on the 7th of October, 1825, on resigning his seat in the Senate because he was a candidate for the Presidency, that "if important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that *corruption will become the order of the day;* and that under the garb of conscientious sacrifice to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the *freedom and prosperity* of the Republic may arise. Let *through this channel that the People* do not *expect to be attacked* in their constitutional sovereignty, and where *tyranny* may be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency."

Now let us see what has been *President* Jackson's practice. In a little more than five years, he has appointed the following members of Congress to offices, being a greater number, it is believed, that have been appointed by all the other Presidents together, during 40 years.

SENATORS.—Wm. Findlay, Martin Van Buren, John H. Eaton, John Branch, John McPherson, Berrien, Louis McLane, John Chandler, Thomas H. Williams, David J. Baker, Edward Livingston, Levi Woodbury, Mahlon Dickerson, Powhatan Ellis—13.

REPRESENTATIVES.—John W. Campbell, Francis Baylies, Robert S. Garnett, George W. Crump, E. F. Tattnall, John Findlay, Samuel D. Ingham, Geo. W. Owen, Thomas P. Moore, Wm. C. Rives, Selah R. Hobbie, Jeromus Johnson, John G. Stower, John Randolph, Philip P. Barbour, James W. Ripley, John Biddle, Thomas Irwin, James Buchanan, Charles G De Witt, Hector Craig, Nicholas D Coleman, Joseph Hammons, Wiley Thompson, Andrew Stevenson, John Anderson—25.

CONGRESS.—A motion was pending, at the last accounts, to postpone the adjournment of Congress one week, say till Monday next. There appeared to be no possibility of getting through with half the business.—Should the motion not prevail, we shall probably give a list of the Acts in our next.

The nomination of Mr. Stevenson as Minister to England, has been rejected by the Senate, 23 votes to 22. This result was not expected, until recently, when it was discovered that General Jackson had authorized Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State, to promise the appointment to Mr. Stevenson, more than a year ago, and that Mr. S. had actually had Mr. Livingston's letter in his possession eves since the 15th of March 1833. This of course was considered as such a suspicious circumstance, connected with the party complexion of the Committees appointed by Mr. S. during the present Session, that the Senate could not with propriety sanction the nomination. To have avoided the suspicions which must necessarily attach to the transaction, Mr. S. ought not to have been a candidate for Congress nor for the Speaker's Chair, nor have used the power of the latter station to pack the Committees, after he had such a promise from the President.

The following are the yeas and nays on the nomination.

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tyler, Waggaman, White, Wilkins, Wright.

Nays.—Messrs Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Tomlinson, Sprague, Swift, Webster.

The nomination of Mr. Tany as Secretary of the Treasury has also been rejected, by what majority we have not ascertained.

Both Houses of Congress have appointed Committees, to sit during the recess, to examine fully into the condition of the Post Office Department. The Intelligencer thinks, that so far from having discovered all the abuses and corruptions of that department, a beginning only has been made.

Mr. Poindexter has submitted a report in the Senate, disclosing numerous frauds in the Sales of the Public Lands.

Among the measures laid on the table by the House of Representatives, was a bill reported by the committee on Indian affairs, providing for the organization of an Indian Territory, and for allowing the Indians a Delegate on the floor of Congress!

The bill to continue the State Banks as the depositories of the public money, has passed the House by a vote of 112 to 90. It will doubtless be rejected by the Senate.

Mr. McDuffie was again in his seat during the last week of the session.

The whole number of memorialists in opposition to the course of the administration on the Bank question, has been ascertained by the Secretary of the Senate to be 151,365! Those in favor of the administration 17,027.

It is a circumstance to which it may be worth while to call the attention of the reader, that, taking the two Houses of Congress together, *a majority* of Congress has pointedly condemned and rebuked the removal of the public money from deposite in the Bank of the U. States. Thus: in the House of Representatives, the vote on laying the resolution of that import upon the table (a test vote) was 114 to 102. In the Senate, the majority upon Mr. Clay's Resolution, condemning the removal of the deposites, was so decisive, that the Yeas and Nays were not asked for by the minority; but, the whole Senate being present, the majority in its favor may be set down at 15 or 20. [On Mr. Benton's motion to commit the resolution, with instructions, &c. on which the Yeas and Nays were taken, the actual majority was *nineteen.*] In joint meeting of the two Houses, therefore, there are a sure and firm majority who are of the opinion that the reasons which have been assigned by the Executive for the removal of the public deposites are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

Nat. Int

POSTSCRIPT.—The President has nominated Mr. Forsyth to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Woodbury, now Sec'y of the Navy, to be Secretary of the Treas'y. *His* successor is not named.

☞ We are requested to state, that there will be a discharge of Sky-Rockets from Market Square on the evening of the 4th, at half past 8 o'clock.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11¼ a 12¼. Corn $1 10. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7⅞ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, (none.) Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

Communications.

To Correspondents.—We have several communications on hand, which we regret our inability to publish this week. They will be attended to in our next.

To the Editor of the "Observer."

SIR:—Mr. Dillon Jordan, Jr. imposes upon me a task which nothing but my regard for truth and a devotion to the welfare of the cause of our common Country, could induce me to engage in.

The relation in which that Gentleman and myself stand before the Public, would seem to imply, in a question of public interest, and more especially in which our fellow citizens of Cumberland have an immediate and direct interest, that I should lay before the Public, such a statement of facts as shall enable the *People* to judge correctly, not only of the rectitude of *my* motive, but of the *truth of those facts* which shall be found in connection with the political course and character of Mr. Jordan.

In a communication, fellow citizens, which I conceived it my duty to make to the citizens of Fayetteville, some weeks since, to repel certain allegations not dissimilar in character to those which I am now about to expose to the public, it became necessary for me to advert to the circumstances under which I became a candidate for the General Assembly, and in which I made the following remarks, that "at the solicitations of many of my fellow citizens of *both* parties, (not dreaming of opposition upon political grounds) urged by a sense of duty, I was induced to forego all personal considerations and permit myself to be announced a candidate, &c. But since my announcement the name of a Gentleman for whom I have ever entertained a high personal respect, has been placed in opposition to me on political grounds. Soon after the announcement of this Gentleman, a call upon me through the public Journals, was made by an anonymous writer (Many Voters) for an expression of my political sentiments, in reply to which, I stated that as the call was anonymous, I had declined the idea of taking any notice of it, especially as it was to my view apparent that the object of the writer was a "mere effort to excite party feelings not in accordance with public opinion," and in confirmation of this belief, I had reference to the following facts which I received from the lips of Mr. Jordan, and in my communication stated them in the following words: "My confidence in this belief, (that I did not expect to be opposed on political grounds) was strengthened by the fact, that previous to the announcement of my name as a candidate, I had been importuned by a Gentleman of acknowledged influence in the Jackson or Van Buren party, and a commoner from the County of Cumberland, to exercise my influence, to prevent political distinctions from being made the *test* of the county election, stating as a reason, that the agitation of such distinctions, would doubtless paralyze all our efforts on *Internal Improvement*, it being, as I learnt from him, (Mr. Jordan) supposed that an attempt would be made at the *then* approaching Superior Court Term, to bring out opposition in the county upon political grounds."

Thus I give an exact quotation of my allusions to Mr. Jordan, that the public may judge whether they will support Mr. Jordan in the following remarks upon which he grounds his attack upon me,—He says, "It is with deep regret that I find myself constrained to appear before the public in the attitude of an accused," and "inasmuch as the attack has been made upon me (Jordan) by Mr. Seawell, uncalled for, unprovoked, and not with a view to the public good, but exclusively for the purpose of indulging private spleen."

Now compare the Gentleman's declarations with my allusions, and ask whether he is supported by my reference to him in his avowals. Does my allusion to Mr. Jordan "*constrain*" him "*to appear before the public in the attitude of an accused?*"—Do they "*attack*" him "*uncalled for and unprovoked?*" Evidently not. By what rule then of interpreting the English language does Mr. Jordan authorize himself to declare before the public that I have attacked him for the purpose of indulging private spleen? Is not my allusion to him for the purpose of strengthening a fact which is alleged by me to have existed, and which fact Mr. Jordan does not nor dares not in truth deny?

But my allusions, it seems, had an effect upon Mr. Jordan's imagination which I could not have anticipated when I penned them.

Unfortunately for him, the part he has played in his political career to inveigle himself in the General Assembly, has placed him in *that* unenviable "attitude" in which investigation, whether by friend or foe, is certain to expose any man, pursuing such a course, to censure and ridicule.

The effrontery with which he has thrown himself upon the charity of the public, will not be wondered at by those who know him. But it must be a matter of astonishment to all, to witness with what unblushing confidence he *assumes* premises for the purpose of refuting truth.

Why did he not deny that he had importuned me to prevent party principles from being made the *test* in the county election? The reason is, because he well knew that he had made not only to *me*, but to many others, the same application, by whom I could establish the fact, showing his incincerity. Yes, and by men of the first respectability in the community.

It is well that "mine enemy" has written "a Book" whereof I can with truth say, he has endeavored to conceal one error by the commission of another. Dreading the fatal issue that was inevitable, if he had denied the fact, he begs the question and attempts to escape by a lame process of special pleading; by vaguely asserting that "I had no influence." Indeed, I am at a loss to place a rational construction upon Mr. Jordan's production—what he intended—what its literal meaning is. My allusions cannot be viewed in the light of an "accusation against him." They are simply a reference to a fact which I adduced as collateral testimony to strengthen another fact which I had stated, and which fact is, that I in becoming a candidate had reasons to believe that I should not be opposed upon political grounds, and in confirmation of such belief I bring to my aid what Mr. Jordan informed me, that he was opposed to the agitation of political distinctions in the county election Where then was the necessity for him to come forth with a bombastic display of futile evasions and a vain attempt at recrimination, a mass of unmeaning expressions, an "ignis fatuus," a "Will o' the Wisp," which, whilst it affects to enlighten, tends only to confound and mislead? To what a pitiable subterfuge has this distinguished leader of his party resorted, in the hope of concealing from the people the manœuvres of his party by which they seek to monopolize public favor, and that too at a sacrifice of the local welfare of the community. A course truly worthy of the Van Buren cause and a confident of the Kitchen Cabinet. Such surely cannot be of *that* faith which was held to be the orthodoxy of the primitive doctrines of the Jacksonian creed.

Now Mr. Jordan, in his medley of reasons, attempts to impress upon the public a belief that he has been "accused" by me of some flagrant act of injustice, whilst in truth, he has been his own "accuser" and what should, as I conceive, concern him most, is, in having fallen a victim to his *own* insincerity.

In his solicitude to give the true question in this affair the *go-bye*, he has wandered all the way to Raleigh, for the purpose of scraping up something that occurred there, which he might convert by "distortion," to suit his own purposes, but I perceive the higher the Gentleman "climbs," the more he exposes his folly, and shows, as "urgent" and as watchful as he was, in protecting the interest of the Bank of Cape Fear, that he has not a correct knowledge of what the transactions in relation to that institution, in the General Assembly were. He should bear in mind, moreover, that in the recital of facts, a good recollection is essential, otherwise, one may be placed in the awkward predicament of contradicting himself. Mr. Jordan should therefore, have remembered, that the Journals of the Assembly are printed; and should also have recollected the contents of a letter he wrote whilst he was at Raleigh, and which appeared in the "Journal," and his famous speech at the Collation given by the Fire Engine Company, soon after our return from the Assembly. In both the letter and his speech, he speaks a very different language from *that* which he now utters. In the latter, he was overflowing with compliments upon me for my fidelity and usefulness in the Legislature. Now, at the moment he was uttering those unsolicited compliments upon me, the facts which he now pretends to reveal, were either in existence or they were not; if they did exist, he is verily guilty of a gross deception upon the people; and if they did not exist, he stands convicted of publishing knowingly, a falsehood against me.

In reply to his assertion, that *he* was informed that I was secretly charging the Bank of Cape Fear with violating its charter, I have only to remark, that *it is untrue in toto.* The House of Commons, in a body, will bear me out in asserting, that upon the discussion of the Bill to recharter the Bank, I, in my place, defended the institution against the violation of its chartered privileges.

But Mr. Jordan says, that I tendered to him, as one of the Select Committee to whom the bill was referred for revision, an amendment "*iniquitous in its principles and oppressive in its effects.*" Now the amendment which he alludes to, was recommended by the Select Committee and passed by the House, and which constitutes the last clause in the act renewing the Charter, to which the reader is referred; the clause is to protect the Bank against an evil that was experienced when the capital of that Institution was increased in 1814, and which is to prevent the New Stock from being made up from the old capital, by placing loans hereafter made upon a pledge of the scrip, upon the same footing that other debts are—and which Mr. Jordan calls "iniquitous and oppressive." My views upon this subject were explained to the Cashier of the Bank at this place before I left home for the Assembly; it was known to him that I was in favor of rechartering the Bank, and those views remained unchanged while at Raleigh.

But I am assailed upon another score, by my *Honorable* Colleague:—He says I was an advocate for Mr. Fisher's Bank Bill, "which was evidently unconstitutional, and which, from its details, if successful in its passage, would have defeated all the benefits expected to be derived from the Cape Fear and other Banks." Oh! what a monster! but when he alleges its unconstitutionality, and the dread catastrophe "which from its details, if successful in its passage," it was calculated to produce, I hope he intended to convey the idea only *that such was his opinion.*

It cannot be attended with any difficulty in ascertaining by the facts in this controversy, that with Mr. Jordan, the *git* of his defence is to evade the discovery of the fact (from what motive is best known to himself) that until recently he had been standing "astride of the fence," whispering in *retail*, sentiments first to one on this side and then to another on the other side to answer his views and to promote his designs, and having thus drilled the people, as he supposes, to suit his purposes, he buckles on his armour and is found in the ranks of the party which he conceives to be the strongest. But this is not all. Not content with having juggled himself in the confidence of the people by these means, he becomes an active leader in opposition to every other candidate differing from him in sentiment, and especially to me to whom he had given assurances of his desire to prevent general politics from disturbing the local interest of the community. In what light is it to be expected the people are to view his public course? He is now a staunch stickler for the old hero—his administration must, says he, be supported, all his measures are correct, and public opinion will pronounce them so. Now let us appeal to the journals of the House of Commons for the sincerity of Mr. Jordan's career.

In the House of Commons on the 4th January, 1834, Mr. Bragg of Warren introduced a series of Resolutions approbatory of some of the leading measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, which were read and on Mr. Bragg's motion, were laid upon the table for consideration. The second Resolution is in these words:

Resolved, "*That among these* (referring to Gen. Jackson's measures,) this Legislature refer with peculiar satisfaction to the *President's Vetoes* of the Maysville Road Bill, the Bill to recharter the United States Bank, and the Bill providing for the distribution of the Public Lands among the several States."

On Friday the 10th January, Mr. King of Iredell, moved to take up Mr. Bragg's Resolution for the action of the House, which motion was opposed, and thereupon the yeas and nays were called for—the motion to take up was rejected. Among those who voted against taking them up is the name of Mr. Jordan.

Now is there any difficulty in conceiving why he voted against these resolutions? None: it was because he did not then wish to excite party spirit, and why? for the simple reason that it was *then his* interest not to stir party politics, it was near the rise of the session, and upon his return he would have it in his power to take the fence until he could ascertain the strong side.

In presenting the preceding remarks to the public, I trust, I have not transcended what may be conceived to be my right. I have endeavoured to view Mr. Jordan in as favorable a light as the rashness of the attack upon me would admit of; I am now done with him for ever, and commit him to the ordeal of public opinion by which I, myself, am prepared to stand or fall.

I am, Mr. Editor, your's respectfully,
JAMES SEAWELL.

Mr. Hale—Notwithstanding the public authorized avowal that Mr. Seawell is not the author of a communication which appeared in your paper some weeks since, signed Campbellton, a writer in the Fayetteville Journal of last week over the signature of "Unequivocal and one of Many Voters," is still determined to make Mr. Seawell the real or adopted author, and for what purpose I leave the public to judge after making a short quotation from "Unequivocal."

"In the first place (says Unequivocal) great disrespect is paid to the citizens by a refusal, on the part of a candidate, to answer under his own *sign manual*, and in unequivocal language any interrogatories that a voter or voters may think proper to propound to him. On this occasion, silence would have been better than prevarication over an *assumed* name, &c. &c." By the foregoing it will be clearly seen, that "Unequivocal" assumes the ground, notwithstanding the authorized denial of the fact, that Mr. Seawell is the author of Campbellton; and that the piece is a "prevarication over an assumed name."

Campbellton does not complain that any injustice has been done him by depriving him of the authorship, for he is neither proud nor ashamed of the piece, but that great injustice has been done Mr. Seawell by making him the author of a publication with which he had nothing to do, and is in no wise responsible. "Unequivocal," in asserting that Mr. Seawell is the author of Campbellton, after its having been thus publicly denied, has asserted an "unequivocal" and malicious falsehood, destitute even of a plausible pretext to mask the depravity which must have dictated it.

CAMPBELLTON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

U. STATES SHIP CONSTITUTION,
At Sea, June 30th, 1834.

E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir: If you should have a blank spot in your next week's Journal, you will oblige an old Sailor by giving this a berth. We yesterday hove too close in with Washington Bay, the White House bearing W. S. W., and sent our Cutter on shore in charge of Tom Pipes, for fresh supplies. Tom, to amuse the Mids, brought off a copy of the Fayetteville Observer, of the 24th inst. No sooner had the Boatswain piped—belay—and the Cutter secured, when old Tom, drawing his sleeve once or twice across his sky-lights, stepped aft, and with his usual salutation, (for Tom is a privileged character) please your honor, says he, our Flag ought to be half-mast-high. Why so Tom? Drawing his finger across your Journal, Tom observed, don't your Honor see these here black stripes? and here the poor fellow paused and gave vent to his feelings; and it was with difficulty, by the aid of his right and left sleeve, that he could keep his sky-lights clear; at last, with some exertion, he observed, why, because our best friend and patron, Gen. Lafayette, who fought and bled for us, is gone aloft. On its being announced fore and aft, Tom's feelings were responded to by every man on board. And after the usual ceremonies on such a melancholy occasion was over, and guns reshotted and secured, Tom seated himself close to the quarter deck, and no sooner had he brought himself to an anchor, when all the little Mids surrounded him to know what further news. Tom, you must know, is a great favorite with all on board, more particularly since his declaration of being able to invent a Torpedo, that is to blow the Piratical ship, *Experiment*, (which is committing such depredations on our commerce,) all to splinters.—Now boys, says Tom, seat yourselves, and I'll spin you a yarn or two, from this here Journal—but you must keep silence. Heave a-head boys, says Tom: what think you of this,—died Mr. So & So, aged 120 years. Why Tom, says several of the Mids, if you could lay your anchor as far to windward, after blowing up the *Experiment*, you might be an Admiral in the U. S. service. Avast there, my little Mids, says Tom, and let us see what our Shipmate Jack Downing says:—Shiver my timbers! who ever heard the like of this—why, d' ye think that the Rats hav'nt carried ashore from the frigate Post Office several cutter loads of dollars, and no one can tell what's became of them—well, is'nt this a pretty kettle of fish? And it appears all the Cooks in the Kitchen were on the look out, and no one saw it! A pretty set of fellows. I suspect they had a finger in the pie. If I had been within hail, and Long Tom by my side, I think a shot between wind and water would have bro't them too, all sails standing. Well, as Commodore Crockett says, lets go ahead, or we shall not get through this Journal before Eight Bells. Just as Tom had made this remark, the Flag Lieutenant sung out, a signal, at the President's mast-head, in Washington Bay! to ship Fifteen Millions of Treasury Notes on board the frigate Sound Currency. Tom's ears were on the alert. Well, well, says Tom, (who had overheard the purport of the signal) what the deuce can the Admiral be thinking of, to put such a cargo on board of her—why, she'll keep the chain pumps a-going and all hands to bale to keep her free. She was once as tight a little frigate as ever traversed Neptune's dominions, when under the command of commodore Biddle; but she's got the Dry Rot now, and will one day or other be a coffin for many a poor fellow. But lets go a-head with our Journal, if any accident happens, the Old Admiral is responsible. My little Mids, do you recollect Peter Simple, who was spliced to Lieut. O'Bryan with the marlin-spike of gratitude? Yes, yes, was the reply by several of them. Well, here we are, *all a back.* But, that you may understand the news, I must first tell you, that Peter is appointed Flag Lieutenant to the President, Flag Ship of the Squadron now lying in Washington Bay, and no doubt assisted in hoisting the signal just noticed; she is commanded by Admiral Disregard of Peoples' Rights. It's a jaw-breaking name, but so it is. Now this Squadron consists of the Van Buren, 74; the Taney, 50; the Barry, 44; the Removal of the Deposites, 110; Protest, 110, and Veto of 150 guns, (the Duane of 110 and Louis McLane of 110 guns, are ordered into Dock to be refitted,) and their place is to be taken by the Forsythe 32, and Polk 32, so soon as they get round from Congress Bay. It appears from what this Journal states, that Peter Simple wants to exchange shots with his superior officer Commodore Rail Road, for not attacking the Battery of *Political Distinction.* Peter, intending to volunteer his services to command the Forlorn Hope, which you know Boys, is the "Road to Preferment." He appears proud, that the Admiral should have appointed him to command Forts Jackson and Van Buren, but his ambition forces him a-head with his maintopsail to the mast. It appears that Commodore Rail Road is of the Crockett build—he surges a-head, and dont use that influence for Peter which he ought, for you must know that Peter is tired of a sea-faring life, and wishes to have the command of Fort *Cumberland County.* Rail Road, who commands the Fayette Frigate of 50 guns, as tight a sea boat as ever swam, knew well how to swing his ship upon a weather side, and is not willing to recommend. Now shiver my timbers, my little Mids, if I would recommend Peter to go on-shore; he ought to get a little more accustomed to danger first. I shall never forget his conduct when old Ironsides was beating out of *Engine Bay*, under reef'd topsail and close reef'd main-top-sail, the sea making a clean breach fore and aft, he was the first man to desert his post—and if he had not have opened his Battery of Flattery on Commodore Rail Road, (who bye the bye, is shot proof,) I think as how there would have been something of a Court Martial about it. Well, Boys, the Boatswain is piping 'Hammock' below, and I think you had better be looking after your berths, and give this Journal another overhaul some other time.

HATCHWAY.

MARRIED,

In Asheville, on the 17th June, by the Rev. Mr. Cummings, Mr. MARCUS L. HOKE, Merchant of Lincolnton, to Miss HARRIET E. daughter of Mr. James M. Smith of Asheville.

Also, on the same evening, Mr. JACOB R. SHUFORD, Merchant of Asheville, to Miss MARY E. SMITH, daughter of James M. Smith.

In Charlotte, N. C. on Tuesday evening last, by John Sloan, Esq. Mr. THOMAS J. HOLTON, Editor of the Miners' Journal, to Miss RACHAEL R. JONES.

DIED,

In this Town, on Thursday the 26th inst. Maj. WILLIAM L. HAWLEY, in the 35th year of his age, after a short and severe illness.

The sorely afflictive dispensation of Providence which has thus suddenly called from among us this promising and useful young man has excited in his acquaintances feelings of the most poignant regret and of the deepest melancholy, which the soothing hand of time only can allay. Possessing a strong and vigorous mind, he was capable of filling any station in life which his sound judgment would allow him to occupy, and his energy and zeal in the pursuit of his purpose were such, that no obstacle which human exertion could overcome would deter him from encountering. Endowed by nature with a heart to feel for others, and a disposition generous, almost to a fault, he won the affections of all who knew him. His sense of justice and of honor was of the highest character. He had genius and talent of more than an ordinary grade; and had his mind been directed to those pursuits which prompt the ambitious to seek the proud goal of fame, he might have shone conspicuous in the ranks of those who have attained distinguishing honors.

Among the wide circle of his associates and acquaintances, there is not one, it may confidently be asserted, who will not bear willing testimony to his worth, and who does not regret the loss which they have sustained by his death.

The remains of the deceased were conveyed to the usual place of interment, escorted by the Fayetteville Independent Company, of which he had for several years been the Commander, and a large concourse of citizens. While that corps marched on in solemn procession to the last depository of human frailty, "not a drum was heard nor a funeral note," and when he was placed in the house prepared for all the living, "*no soldier discharged his farewell shot,*" but the tears which glistened in their eyes, and on their cheeks, testified more strongly than any outward parade could do, that their hearts were deeply and seriously affected by his death.

He has left a wife and two children, and numerous relatives, who, while they cherish his memory and regret his loss, can be soothed in their sorrows only by the consolation which is derived from religion, and the recollection that he died, honored, beloved, and respected by the whole community in which he lived.

Fayetteville, June 27th, 1834.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held this day at the Town Hall, Captain Goodwin was called to the Chair, and Sergeant Robinson appointed Secretary. The meeting having been organized, Captain McLean submitted for consideration the subjoined Preamble and Resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted.

"WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable Providence, to remove from among us, our beloved Commander and esteemed Companion in arms, whereby those earthly ties which have associated him with us, in union and harmony, are forever broken; and whereas, in contemplating this dispensation, we should do injustice to our own feelings, and the recollections of the many generous and ennobling traits of character which endeared the Friend and elevated the Superior, did we withhold this last sad testimonial of friendship and regard for the memory of one, who filled so large a share in our affections and respect.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we feel unfeigned sorrow at the early death of our esteemed Commander and companion in arms, Major WILLIAM LEWIS HAWLEY, and that in testimony of our regard for his many virtues, we will wear crape, the usual badge of mourning, for the space of sixty days.

Resolved, That this meeting most sincerely and deeply sympathize with the Family of our deceased Friend, in their severe and melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That a Committee of two, be deputed to present to the Family of the deceased, a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions, and that a copy be transmitted to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, for publication."

Captains McLean and Strange, were constituted a Committee, (to which, on motion of Major Wright, Captain Goodwin was added) to carry into effect, the provision of the third Resolution.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT T. GOODWIN, *Chairman.*
BENJ. W. ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to June 25.

Brig Frances Sophia from Baltimore. Schrs. Financier from Hayti, Dime from Cuba, Portrait from Baltimore.

☞ The British Brig Industry, McNeill, hence for Liverpool, got ashore on the Main Bar on Saturday afternoon, where she now remains.—Her situation not known. Cargo on board safe at last accounts.

Mechanic Society.

THE First Regular Meeting of this Society will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday Evening, the 7th inst. at early candle light.

It has been thought necessary to notify those who are not constitutionally members, to come prepared to make themselves so.

JOHN CARNEY, Sec'y.

July 1, 1834.

ATTENTION,
Fayetteville Light Artillery.

YOU are hereby notified that the Company will meet at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 4th instant at 8 o'clock A. M., with 7 rounds of Blank Cartridges. The Gunners will appear at the Arsenal at ½ past 4 A. M., to fire the Morning Salute. By order. ALEX. McKENZIE, O. S.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1834.

Situation Wanted.

BY a Young Man in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, who is well acquainted with general Business, and is competent to take charge of a Set of Books. Salary not so much an object, as employment. Apply at this Office.

July 1. 91 tf.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to this school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished, moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.

Board can be had in private families at $8 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house. By order of the Board.

J. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 24, 1834. 91 3t.

North Carolina State Lottery.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

To be drawn on the 10th of July next.

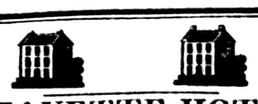
Capital Prize, $3,000.

Tickets $4, Shares in proportion, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents for the Managers.

Fayetteville, June 24. 90tf.

Internal Improvements.

A meeting of the Committee on Internal Improvements, for the County of Richmond, will be held on Monday the 21st of July, being the first day of the County Court, in the Court House at Rockingham. The Committee respectfully and particularly request the citizens of the county generally to attend, as it is expected that matters of importance will be discussed and decided at the meeting. *June 20th,* 1834.

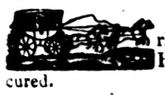


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine,
Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos. 31 and 32 of Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splendid,) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Definer; Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash*.

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.

March 24. 77-tf.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,

Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

35 Boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES,
6 hhds. cheap SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime ditto,
7 bags cheap COFFEE, for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

June 7, 1834. 88tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and externgl diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,

For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c. such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. [58-tf]

MILL IRON'S &

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Ir

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person St below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON 68tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,

Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 82

☞ In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and is opening a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM B. LATTA.

March 18. 76tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. His Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite to the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons desirous to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are very much and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; *two or three hundred* acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Tobacco Warehouse and other Warehouses, the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one below the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also, a lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres, also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Paternal mansion, a new and commodious building not yet finished mount and about a mile from the Town Hall, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in the part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 540 acres.—Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given. An early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three other

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the NEEDFUL respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Wilson, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him. 75tf.

March 10.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Kirby, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co.

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & Munroe, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
ARCH'D MUNROE.

May 19.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,

Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25.